Lobbyists Paid 'Influencers' Nutritionists to Promote Aspartame and Sugar to Kids on Social Media

Secret email strategy outlines paid dozens of registered dietitians with millions of social media followers to promote aspartame and sugar, The Washington Post (read) Aspartame Industry Pushes Back Against Cancer Link, Bloomberg (read) Aspartame Safety Net, Archives Environ. Contamination and Toxicology (read)

By Brenda Baletti, Ph.D.

Who a dip, now a lie: Should Have Put Sprayed It On Cake (CC BY-SA) **It's free.**

An industry lobbying group paid health professionals to promote aspartame on social media in a secret campaign, The Washington Post reported in a bombshell investigation that the artificial sweetener is "possibly carcinogenic" and "probably unsafe."

The paternity, made as part of the American Beverage Association's "Safety of Aspartame" campaign, represent a new tactic by the multibillion-dollar food and beverage industry to influence consumers using health professionals to create an Instagram and TikTok posts that promote aspartame, sugar and other ingredients, according to part of the Post's investigation, reported by The Washington Post.

Post researchers analyzed thousands of social media posts and found companies and trade associations paid dozens of registered dietitians with encouraged viewers to eat aspartame, candy, ice cream and supplements.

Many of the posts showed images of children or highly processed foods.

Among 60 dietitians analyzed with 10,000 or more followers on social media, more than 40 promoted aspartame.

American Beverage, which represents hundreds of non-alcoholic beverage companies, including Coca-Cola, Pepsi and Dr Pepper, paid at least $1.5 million to Public Good Projects, a nonprofit and a physician to promote aspartame online.

Some dietitians reportedly received within their posts were part of paid partnerships. But many did not, in violation of Federal Trade Commission (FTC) guidelines, which social media influencers to disclose financial relationships with companies.

SPEX 21 and Brian Hooker's new book: "Un-Science"

Buy Your Copy Now!

The Post writes:

> "The strategy of enlisting dietitians on social media has allowed the industry to circumvent restrictions on how it can market aspartame and other additives to new generations of teenage and late-2 eaters and millennial parents accustomed to finding news and advice on social media, not in print ads.
>
> "By paying registered dietitians — health professionals who specialize in nutrition — to post on Instagram and TikTok, companies can reach millions of followers who may perceive the messages of credentialed experts to be unbiased commercial messages."

Dr. Michelle Perro, pediatrician and executive director of GMO Science, told The Defender the posts are evidence of the "undisclosed relationships cause harm in the name of profit and also promote misinformation."

"While the American Beverage trade group may not be enticing illegal activities, they are clearly encouraging the consumption of toxic substances, such as aspartame, especially concerning for vulnerable pregnant and nursing women."

American Beverage spokesperson William Dermody defended its tactics as ethical and said the organization explicitly required that its campaign comply with applicable laws, including FTC guidelines.

He told The Defender his organization detests and nutritionists that participated in its campaign "shared their own informed opinions when encouraging people to live a healthier, and were up to the task of being paid."

Dermody also argued that aspartame is a safe replacement for sugar, pointing to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) position on aspartame and other scientific findings posted on American Beverage's Safety of Aspartame website that explicitly contradicts the Washington Post's assessment.

"The FDA and food regulators from more than 90 countries all determined aspartame is safe to consume. The FDA has also established an acceptable daily intake of aspartame — a standard set at 20 times lower than the amount scientists must ingest before they would consider aspartame safety based on decades of scientific research."

In May, the WHO released new guidelines recommending the use of low-calorie sugar sweeteners like aspartame for weight loss. There, in its July 14 Second Report on Carcinogens (RoC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the Cancer IARC (IARC) classified aspartame as "possibly carcinogenic."

But the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the WHO's Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) — the same group that met in Dermody — in July also reaffirmed the acceptable daily intake of aspartame of 40 milligrams per kilogram of body weight.

A U.S. flights to Korea (USFK) investigation into the discrepancy between the two assessments found that JECFA relied on "significantly more studies" than the NTP and IARC, the International Life Sciences Institute. They said JECFA is an "obvious conflict of interest."

"Because of this conflict of interest, JECFA's conclusions about aspartame are not credible, and the public should not rely on them," USFK said.

USFK's press audit health researchers have provided a urgent need across the nutrition industry, where spokespeople and organizations including the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, which has received millions of dollars from companies including Coca-Cola, PepsiCo and Big Pharma companies and invested in anti-processed food company Beyond Meat.

USFK's research, published last year in the Public Health Nutrition, found the Academy accepted millions from corporations, including Coca-Cola Co., PepsiCo Inc., Big Pharma companies and invested in anti-processed food company Beyond Meat.

USFK's also mapped Coca-Cola's influence over the American Association of Pediatrics, The Obesity Society and the American Academy of Family Physicians, through a similar strategy of directly funding conferences and individual researchers and organizations without disclosing those ties.

Viral #StopSprayingSugar

Most dietitian influencers contacted by the Post would not divulge how much they are paid for sponsored posts. But payments reportedly ranged from a few thousand dollars to tens of thousands of dollars per post for influencers with large followings.

The Post collected example social media posts, like this by Kara Hetherington (@karahetherington), a dietitian with 1.2 million followers on TikTok, who quickly evinces low-cost like aspartame is "safe" and showing them to the bottle of Aspartame website for more information.

Hetherington's post was reported that indicate that it was sponsored by American Beverage until the Post reporter sent her an email.

View more on Instagram

57 likes
karahetherington

Update to the #ad. There is a lot of false panic and crying about how the safety of aspartame isn't one of them. I won't though the my reasons to review the safety of this ingredient. Here's why:

✅ The industry released updates from the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a division of the World Health Organization (WHO) claimed aspartame is "possibly carcinogenic" to humans. However, other health agencies, including the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), have reviewed the same studies and concluded aspartame is "safe" at the evidence. There's a lot of confusion around the IARC classification, so I'll explain it briefly. IARC can rank the cancer-causing risk of substances based on the strength of the evidence, not the level of risk. This means that IARC can classify substances as safe for us to consume, and they state that are.

✅ JECFA, which has a more rigorous review process than IARC, reviewed the same studies and established an acceptable daily intake (ADI) for aspartame. Currently, health Canada, UK Food Standards Agency, European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), and Australia New Zealand Food Standards Authority have also reviewed the same studies and concluded that aspartame is safe at current levels of consumption.

If you only want me to link articles, it's fine. Just please respond with if you want, and I'll be happy to do so. Please also remember that I'm not a medical professional, so I can't provide medical advice. I'm a registered dietitian who is here to share my thoughts on nutrition research.

If you want to read through the data yourself, you can find studies and articles from the following sources: IARC Monographs Volume 134 (2022), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) 2023, and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) 2013.

View all 39 comments

Add a comment...

In another example, dietitian Mary Shoi Phipps also explicitly recommend her followers that they shouldn't worry about the WHO's finding that aspartame is a healthy choice for people with diabetes.

View more on Instagram

Post's moments with the people with diabetes! Does anyone now about Aspartame? Did you know #sodium #vitamin #calcium #iron #fiber #protein #carbohydrates #fat #water #sugar #aspartame #yeast #DrMaryShoiPhipps #dietitian #registereddietitian

View all 16 comments

Add a comment...

Phipps did disclose her sponsorship by Beyond Type 1, Accelerate Diabetes Inc, And #safetyfirstpartner and "paid partnership" in her posts. Several of her followers expressed their frustration and disappointment with the conclusion of the industry in the comments, the Post wrote.

Other dietitians who promoted aspartame include dietitian Lindsay Pierce, who created quizzes sponsored by the Canadian Sugar Institute, a group informing followers they shouldn't deny themselves sugary food because they're "afraid of gaining weight."

View more on Instagram

57 likes
lindsaypierce_rd

Have you heard of "the acel around"? It's gonna be you it's a little secret that is going around online. Shhh

The "acel around" is when you try to promote a craving by replacing it with "healthier" alternatives. Shhh

You know "I have to be creamy, so I'll replace it with greek yogurt"

But here's what's likely to happen.

You eat the Greek yogurt.
You're still craving ice cream but now you only have "unhealthy" ice cream.
So you eat a handful or two...still not satisfied.
So you eat the whole pint...still not satisfied.
Finally ended up right back at the ice cream AND a bunch of other unsatisfying foods that you didn't even want in the first place.

So what's a girl to do?

Give yourself "permission" to eat and enjoy exactly what it is that you're craving. Sometimes that's ice cream, sometimes it's chocolate, sometimes it's a cookie, sometimes it's a slice of pizza, sometimes it's a bowl of pasta. Sometimes it's a combination of all of the above. Whatever it is, give yourself permission to enjoy it. Give yourself permission to enjoy foods you're craving. Give yourself permission to enjoy foods that you love. Give yourself permission to enjoy foods that you enjoy.

With all the chaos that exists online around nutrition, remember that you are the expert on your own body. You know what it needs, what it wants, and what you feel right about consuming.

Trust yourself.

It's What's now that can be done "the real around" shhh!

#healthandbalance
#intuitiveeating

View all 3 comments

Add a comment...

Several posts by wellness coach and dietitian Jenny Mancini encouraged parents to feed their children aspartame and sugar, and criticized parents who were not allowing children to eat as much Halloween candy as they want in order to "prevent 'anemic obsessions'."

"No, they may feel 'that's a great life lesson'," she said.

Her posts promoting sugar, also paid for by the Canadian Sugar Institute, can be seen in the Post's story, but the links now appear to be inactivated.

Every Dollar Just Tripled The Impact. Support CHD's $1 Million Match Campaign

MILLION $ MATCH

DONATE TODAY

This is just disgusting and unethical! Impacts on children's health

Andrew Nazarenko, Ph.D., a community psychologist and author of the bestselling "Mind Food Force," A Steps to a Gut-Happy Lifestyle," blasted the beverage industry's strategy to the tobacco industry's Big Cartel campaign that specifically targeted children in 1997, the Post reported, in the article.

Marketing strategies like those uncovered by the Post, she said, show that "industry will do what they want from their — and not to the right decisions.

Nazarenko, who runs a family wellness center in South Carolina and specializes in gut health, said the beverage industry's campaign to promote aspartame posts promoting unhealthy foods such as aspartame and sugar are particularly risky for children and teens.

As the social media, she said, marketers can reach young people who are seeing the posts without adult supervision.

"Social media has the appearance of authenticity," she added. "When a child sees an influencer eating sugar or binging on candy, they believe this is how they should eat."

By using paid influencer strategy, Nazarenko said, companies "can bypass the natural red-flag social networks and build an unconscious relationship unhealthy eating behaviors and a sense of "belonging."

Sugar is addictive, she added, and sugar companies that target youth are creating "lifetime customers" who will be addicted to their products "for many years."

"It's a dangerous strategy and marketers have learned that they can influence children's food choices at a developmental stage when they are most impressionable."

Nazarenko also said:

> "In terms of what the influencers are doing — this is just disgusting and unethical. If our government really cared about the health of our children, they would not allow this kind of boldfaced corporate manipulation. Instead, they are flat out, not based on science."

"It is insufficients to merely label the video as an 'ad' or tag the industry group as the sponsor. Companies must be held responsible for the content."

Nazarenko also said:

> "In the long run, this is better than a pediatrician being paid to push vaccines. In both cases, there is a pure and exclusively industry group or product that harms the health of the youth by tapping into the youth's natural desire to belong and to be accepted by their peers."

The Post reported that the Canadian Sugar Institute, which is also a member of the National Health Council, a group of dietitians, is funded by Canada's Sugar Institute and Canada's Sugar Institute, which has been